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The War

THE REALIST BASE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press October 15]

In war, as in peace, sound foreign policy must be based on the solidest political and economic facts. Unless this is true, it is difficult to be victorious in war and impossible to organize peace after victory. The salient points are well known; but they bear repeating.

The United States is productive, strong, and independent and proposes to stay so. She has found that the best means of remaining productive, strong, and independent is to maintain disinterested friendship with all other nations; and that this policy works best when all other nations are themselves productive, independent, and as strong as their circumstances permit. We have no wish to acquire the territory or dominate the affairs of other nations, and no peace-loving nation need fear us. Equally, we propose to handle our affairs so that we need fear nobody.

Every once in so often certain other nations become possessed of a wild desire to conquer as much of the globe as they can. The present war comes directly out of such a plan. The Nazi-Japanese combination intended to do just that. The United States and our neighbor nations of the New World were a direct target in this wild scheme. We have had to join with other law-abiding nations to defend ourselves. We propose to finish the job. The present policy of this Government is to make war—war to the

victorious end. New methods are needed, and new factors must be considered.

As the world has grown smaller—and you can go around the world today without great difficulty in 10 days—schemes of conquest are no longer certain to be checked by the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. These oceans, now, can be crossed quite easily. Today, an occasional air raid probably would not seriously threaten our existence. But tomorrow—that is another story. No student of aviation fails to point out that we are only beginning to learn what air power can do. On the drafting boards of the aviation designers there are already plans which make present air warfare and air transport look as obsolete as a sailing ship looks alongside an ocean liner.

Both in this war and after it our foreign policy must take account of that fact. It changes our whole point of view. In the last war, and in the present war, the German explosion of conquest was met by barriers: the British and French land armies and the sea, held by the British and American Navies. These barriers borrowed time for us: time to produce munitions, to organize armies and air force, and to meet our better-prepared enemies on even terms. But the future does not offer to lend us time. It puts us in a permanent front line. If you imagine two or three hundred Pearl Harbors occurring all over the United States, you will have a rough picture of what the next war might look like—if we let a “next war” start. This is a new factor, and we have

¹ Delivered at the fifth annual meeting of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, Ala., October 15, 1942.

to take account of it also, and so use victory that a new war cannot start.

In our great international crises, certain nations habitually wind up on the same side as the United States.

First in our thinking are the unity and coherence of the American family of nations. This hemisphere, following a great ideal, has steadily drawn together in friendship at a time when other continents were breaking apart into groups of enemies. How strong and deep this habitual friendship can be is notably illustrated by the great part which Brazil is playing in the present conflict.

And, during a century and a quarter, though Britain has been a great maritime power, a great competitor, and our nearest overseas neighbor among the great powers, we have lived at peace with Britain and have twice been her ally. No dispute has arisen which could not be solved by reason and common sense. I think our relationship with Britain rests on something more solid than cousinly sentiment. Great Britain, in the last analysis, has found that a strong United States is a great buttress of a world in which Britain can live. We, on our side, have found that a strong and serene British Commonwealth of Nations is a great guaranty of the kind of world in which we want to live. Year after year we have come to work together in all essential matters. Neither of us fears the other; neither of us has sacrificed independence. We do not even forego our right to puff, grunt, complain about, and argue with each other. In all crises we necessarily and instinctively hang together, and both of us have been safer and better off on that account.

Another great power which has habitually joined with us is Russia, though few Americans have realized that fact until lately. When the country was young, the mere existence of Russia prevented Napoleon from becoming a world conqueror; and this fact made us safe. Later, and in the difficult days of our Civil War, Russia stood by the United States as a great counter-weight against interference in this hemisphere by any European power. In the first World War, at the sacrifice of her own armies, Russia twice carried out a general military push which

enabled the Western nations to draw breath and equip themselves for final triumph. Today, a defense of unparalleled bravery, symbolized by the deathless name of Stalingrad, has probably proved the turning-point in the Nazi drive for world power.

Since the appearance of the Far East in Western affairs, we have had an historic friendship for China and she for us. The cornerstone of any American policy in the Far East must be close working-relations with the Chinese nation—a very great nation, devoted to a world at peace. The struggle carried on by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese people has made it possible for this country to meet a Japanese attack, timed to coincide with the Nazi attack; and China saved us in the East as Russia and Britain have saved us in the West.

You may say that these countries have only acted in their own interest and are defending themselves. That is true. We have done the same. The point is that their own interests and their own self-defense have regularly proved of vital importance to us in maintaining our national interest and our self-defense—not once but over and over again in our history.

Out of these relationships has now been forged the greatest union history has ever seen: the United Nations.

The greatest tribute to the strength of the United Nations recently has been the violent attempt of the Axis to break it up. You have heard Axis propaganda attempt to make Russia believe that Britain and the United States would let her down. At the same time German lies were spread that Russia would betray her allies. Meanwhile the poison squad was busily endeavoring to sow dissension between Britain and the United States. Most of this propaganda has missed its mark; its real importance is to show the Nazi fear of these great, friendly nations when they unite.

They have united, in their common interest, to an amazing degree. I want to trace some of the outlines of their united effort.

Modern war is a continuous process. It involves organizing and maintaining a continuous belt line from the farms and the munitions factories to the fighting fronts. All of this huge

belt line has to work all the time and work in gear. If any part of it breaks down, all the fighting fronts are endangered.

For that reason the United Nations have already forged a huge international economic system. That system exists now and is working. This war runs through all the continents and includes fronts in the Arctic Aleutians and the African tropics. It ranges from the Solomon Islands to the Russian steppes and is fought in the Egyptian desert and in the Channel ports. When supply has to flow to all these fronts you can see that the economics of war are international by their very nature.

It has been necessary to organize production on an international basis so that supplies, civilian and military, may be planned ahead, may be created for tomorrow, and may be gathered for today. No one country could possibly achieve this. There are, accordingly, combined boards which plan the utilization of the raw-materials resources of the United Nations. Such a board is working in Washington now, and a counterpart exists in London.

Raw materials are useful only as they produce supplies and munitions. Last June there was created a Combined Production and Resources Board, which shall "take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations".

There is a Combined Food Board to work in collaboration toward the best utilization of food resources and to formulate plans for the development, expansion, and purchase of necessary food.

Since supplies must reach the place where they are needed, there is a Combined Shipping Board, which, in essence, pools the shipping of the allied maritime powers.

When it comes to arms, the language of the agreement is worth repeating: "The entire munitions resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool." Out of this pool all the United Nations must draw their war supplies, save Russia, who has supplies of her own but needs all reenforcement from the pool that ships can

carry and ports receive. The Munitions Assignment Board has the huge task of allocating the weapons of war to the fighting fronts.

Were it not for this vast machinery, the war would probably have been over long ago. Were it not that this machinery is truly international, the free fighting nations would have been weakened one by one to the point of defeat and hammered into submission for lack of munitions or starved into impotence for lack of supply.

This is the "commerce" of wartime: a commerce such as the world has never seen. This commerce matches armor against danger; maintains distribution and supply behind the lines. This commerce says, in a word, that the combined resources of all the free nations shall be devoted to the common defense and shall be laid on the line when and where they are needed.

During the period of war this is the machinery that must support the economic life of all the United Nations, including ourselves. Sometimes we have been criticized because the huge machine did not get into action more rapidly. Much of this criticism is sound and useful. But it must be remembered that all this huge design of wartime life has been built within a period of nine months. It will increase in effectiveness until the war is over.

When victory comes—as come it will—this vast machinery will be the way by which the civilian population of most of the world gets its supplies. The organization will be there and standing; it will have under its direct charge the resources of most of the world.

I ask you to remember this, because we shall have the problem, when peace is won, of keeping and holding that peace through an extremely difficult period. You cannot expect order in a hungry world—and the world will be very hungry indeed. The machinery which has been built up to supply us during wartime will have to be used, in large measure, to keep us supplied until the commerce of peace can be reestablished. There will be no other way. Until new arrangements can be made to reopen the flow of trade and commerce, to start production out, to repair the wrecked plants, and replace the broken machines, we shall have to rely for a

time on the war supplies while we are working to reestablish the business of peace.

The technique of that period of transition must be planned and thought out soon, for this time we cannot risk the breaking of all ranks which took place in 1918 when Germany collapsed. Then the Allied machinery stopped at once; Europe and, to some extent, America were shaken in the convulsion of a great economic crisis. In the ensuing confusion the victory of World War I was literally frittered away.

In that transition period it will be necessary by a combined effort to make arrangements—and make them quickly—so that nations generally can use their resources and their manpower to satisfy their people's needs.

Since no country wants to be on either the giving or receiving end of an international breadline, this means economic arrangements which permit nations to get into production as rapidly as possible and put their resources to work. They literally must increase their resources by trade and commerce, for no other peaceful way has yet been devised.

For that reason the trade routes and markets of the world have to be reopened. The endless barriers, restrictions, and hurdles by which trade has been slowly strangled in the last 20 years will have to be removed. This rule goes for everyone, including America. No country can expect to cut itself off from general commerce without harming its neighbors a great deal and itself most of all.

To do this, however, we must squarely face one fact and arrange to meet it. Open trade and life-giving commerce cannot exist unless you have a financial system so arranged that the goods can move—and do—and so handled that business can be done—and is.

For the transition period at least, financial arrangements must therefore be worked out so that our neighbors in this world community can set up in business again. It will be essential for them; it will be sound commerce for us.

Perhaps an illustration close to home may be useful. At the close of our Civil War the South was exhausted and her economic life was

broken. The capital and credit of the country were concentrated in the North. Endeavors were made at that time by some enlightened citizens to try to put some of this northern capital and credit to work in the Southern States. But most of the northern bankers at that time did not have the vision or the courage to do the job, and there was no central banking system able to move in. Instead, the money and credit which could and should have rebuilt the ruined areas went into the fantastic speculations of the Goulds, the Jim Fiskes, and the Daniel Drews and caused the wild scandals of the New York Stock Exchange.

Reestablishment of the South was unnecessarily delayed for an entire generation. Nor did the rest of the country escape; it had to suffer the hardships of the long panic which began in 1873. It took the country 30 years to recover from that mistake.

I do not see that the task is impossible. We have the resources. If it is desired to use gold as a financial base, as many people do, we have at our command by far the greatest share of the world's gold. What is more important, we have the production and the goods available to back up our finance. We shall be in a position to make and deliver almost anything which is required to give to our neighbor countries a new start in international economic life. At the very time this is most needed we shall want to keep our plants busy, our people employed, and to provide jobs for the returning soldiers. With ordinary intelligence we should be able to assist the general situation, to everyone's advantage.

A good many years ago we discovered that the trade and commerce of this country could be paralyzed by a system of banking and finance which was not sufficiently elastic. It took three panics to teach us that lesson: the panic of 1893, the panic of 1903, and the panic of 1907. In all those panics we saw trade within this country drop to nothing, though the goods were there; we saw men out of work, though the work was there to be done; we saw banks fail, though the assets were there; we saw hardship in the midst of obvious plenty. Then we finally learned our

lesson and passed the Federal Reserve Act of 1914.

The existence of that act and the creation of the parallel agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made it possible to end the depression of 1929 just as soon as a government was chosen which had the will and the determination to do it.

Somewhat the same problem exists in the international field. Perhaps it is not amiss to suggest that business and financial men begin to do some thinking as to how the methods which have proved successful within the United States may be applied so that the trade and commerce which are necessary for the health and for the peace of the world may be reestablished and kept going.

Because of this a good many observers, both practical bankers and students, have been advancing the idea that we could profitably extend some of the principles of reserve banking to the international field. Certainly, experience suggests that this is a logical line of development. After World War I the various financial systems of the victorious powers endeavored to go it alone, fighting each other at times, cooperating at times, in much the same way that governments made shifting alliances and had shifting antagonisms. The United States particularly endeavored to do this, and the fiasco of American foreign finance is an unpleasant memory, unhappily kept alive by reams of defaulted bonds and unsuccessful international schemes. Had that same capital and energy been used with intelligence and care and in sound cooperation with other countries, there is great reason to believe that the results would have been better for us; and that the economics of the world would have been more productive; and, most important of all, that there would have been more employment, better wages, and a higher standard of living for workers and producers.

This time we shall have to do it better. For purposes of common defense we have erected an economic machine for war supply capable of developing the entire world. In the light of

this experience it should not be too difficult to create institutions capable of handling the finance of transition and turning the processes of reconstruction into permanent processes of international trade.

I have stressed the possibility of creating a system of international finance because that is likely to be the first problem which arises. It is not the only problem and not at all the most dramatic and most appealing. It is one step which we can consider seriously because we already know the technique. If we solve that question we shall have a tool in our hands with which we may be able to attack other and still greater problems.

At the beginning of this essay we noted that the foreign policy of the United States was based on the strength and independence of this country—but also on the disinterested and cooperative friendship with other nations. We found that certain groups of countries in all major crises have tended to draw together, linked by common interest. We have found that this was true in political crises, as it is today in the great and bitter experience of war.

Let it never be said that cooperation is the child only of war. The first World War taught us that military victory depended on united action. The last two decades have shown us that united action is no less essential if victory is to mean peace. The second World War has given us a vision of limitless economic power achieved by cooperation. We must not again lightly throw away that power in the moment of triumph, when arms are grounded and we embark on the task of healing the world.

PROCLAIMED LIST: SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION III

[Released to the press October 11]

The Acting Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and

the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on October 11 issued Supplement 3 to Revision III of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated August 10, 1942.¹

Part I of this supplement contains 198 additional listings in the other American republics and 13 deletions. Part II contains 91 additional listings outside the American republics and 11 deletions.

General

COLUMBUS DAY ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE²

[Released to the press October 12]

I am glad to greet you as a group of Americans, devoted to the American ideal. You are of Italian descent. You carry in your ideals the best of Italian tradition.

You need not be ashamed of your Italian traditions in spite of the fact that Italy has today been betrayed by her shoddy crew of Fascist rulers. Mussolini is not a big enough man to put out the light of Dante. The memory of brave men like Mateotti will live when the Cianos and Grazianis have been dishonorably discharged by history.

For centuries the Italian people steadily fought the brutal tyranny which came from beyond the Alps. German and Austrian powers sent mercenary armies to lay waste the fairest Italian provinces. They sent gauleiters to oppress the people. They kept Italy divided.

By a great effort in the last century the Italian people threw out the German invaders and the puppet governments, the Quislings of that day. They made Italy a free nation.

¹ 7 *Federal Register* S165.

² Delivered at the celebration of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, N. Y., October 12, 1942, and broadcast over the Mutual Network.

It is that tradition which Americans of Italian ancestry carry in their hearts and minds.

Twenty years ago a gang of adventurers seized power in Italy. They tried steadily to extinguish the flame of freedom which burns in the hearts of all true Italians. They tried to make Italy forget both the great heritage of Leonardo da Vinci and the great achievements of Mazzini. Through cowardice this Fascist crew struck hands with the Nazi criminals and welcomed them as allies. Through treachery they invited the Gestapo into every Italian village and made Italy a hunting ground for Nazi spies. Through fear they called the Germans once more over the Alps; they gave away the liberties won for them by Cavour and Garibaldi. Two years ago Mussolini and his contemptible associates handed over the Government of Italy to the Nazi police and the Nazi troops and made themselves a puppet government of German Quislings. This was a crime against Italy and against history.

I am convinced that the Italian people, now as always, do not support this terrible treason which has made them slaves. They await only the opportunity to settle accounts with the traitors who have sold them back into foreign slavery.

Citizens of the Americas of Italian ancestry have known how to condemn the Fascist betrayers who strut a Quisling part in Rome—Nazi marionettes whose strings are pulled by Hitler. Citizens of the Americas of Italian tradition will know how to greet an Italian people which reconquers its freedom.

American workers of Italian ancestry, both men and women, are hard at work in the plants which make arms for the United Nations. Americans of Italian ancestry by thousands upon thousands are in uniform, in the training camps, on ships guarding sea lanes, on the fighting fronts, and in the war planes. These men are working and fighting to free the world from Axis force and brutality which has already submerged Italy as it has submerged and enslaved so many other countries. In the truest sense these men are fighting with their fellows to make possible again a free Italy.

The Nazi plan, in blunt fact, contemplated the death of a great part of Italians and, indeed, of virtually every Italian soldier. It is an open secret that when Hitler's Russian campaign failed last year he demanded that Mussolini send a million Italian soldiers to the Russian front. He actually obtained only a part of these; but the Italian troops were used wherever possible in the sectors where they would be killed, clearing the way for the advance of the German divisions. Arrangements were so made that the German divisions, organized as Hitler Guards, should remain intact to occupy and to govern Europe; and to Hitler it was entirely satisfactory if Italian and Hungarian troops never came back at all. It is no part of the Nazi plan to leave intact the youth of any country save its own. Even in the fighting in Libya the supplies were so handled that German troops were at all times taken care of, while the Italian troops, in case of shortage, were left to shift for themselves.

Only recently the Nazi authorities announced that they had organized Europe so that Germans would be fed while everyone else starved; and for once they said what they meant. Italy is included in the starvation program; her food and resources are being seized and sent to Germany—and little indeed comes back across the Alps.

Those of you, Americans, who hold dear the splendors which come down to us through Italian poetry, Italian music, and Italian art do well to recognize that victory of the United Nations alone can save Italian homes, the Italian countryside, Italian science, Italian art, and the Italian soul. This has been the attitude of Americans of Italian descent and of Italians resident in America and aiming to become Americans, from the very beginning.

You remember the efforts that were made by a handful of agents sent out by the Axis to stir up race feeling in the United States and in South America. I am glad to record that Americans of Italian ancestry were prompt to reject the evil suggestions then made that they should become traitors to the lands of their adoption. The sound common sense of the Italian-American community branded these people as spies of a foreign regime. A few, perhaps, became the dupes or victims of these Axis propagandists. Fortunately, the public opinion of the Americans of Italian extraction has dealt and is dealing with these few as they deserve. I have absolute confidence that Americans of Italian ancestry will be the first to deal drastically with any Nazi agent, including those who have Italian names and betray their countrymen and their traditions.

We are fighting a war of peoples. We are building an army of peoples. We are throwing into the cause of human liberty the efforts of peoples the world over. As fellow workers, I salute you.

American Republics

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BETWEEN PRESIDENT RÍOS OF CHILE AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press October 15]

A translation of the text of a message from the President of Chile to the President of the United States follows:

OCTOBER 11, 1942.

"I profoundly appreciate the friendly and understanding statements which Your Excellency has been so good to formulate to Ambassador Michels concerning the cordial spirits in which you will receive the visit of the President of Chile whose sincere American feeling, disposition and that of his Government Your Excellency so kindly recognized; but I find myself in the regrettable necessity of stating to Your Excellency that the last official information released in the United States concerning the international position of my country which has created an unfavourable atmosphere, counsels me to postpone, for the present, the honor of visiting Your Excellency.

"Your Excellency can be sure that this in no way alters the decided intention of my Government to continue cooperating with the United States and the other sister nations of America in the defense of the continent.

"I renew to Your Excellency the expression of my sincere gratitude for your honored invitation and seeing myself forced to defer my voyage for cause so foreign to my desire, reiterate to Your Excellency the homage of my admiration and respect.

JUAN ANTONIO RÍOS"

The text of the President's reply to the President of Chile follows:

OCTOBER 14, 1942.

"I wish to acknowledge Your Excellency's message stating that you have decided to post-

pone, for the present, your visit to the United States.

"I am sorry to learn of Your Excellency's decision and I want you to know also of my deep personal regret in not having the opportunity of meeting and knowing you personally.

"I was looking forward to exchanging views with you regarding the implementation of the desire of Chile, mentioned in your message, to cooperate with the United States and the other Republics of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"I have always felt that it is extremely difficult for heads of nations to discuss pending and difficult questions only by letter or telegram, and that almost all problems can be solved by personal meetings and by what we in the United States call 'sitting around the table as personal friends'.

"That is why I very much hope that you will come to Washington a little later and that I can consider your visit is merely postponed for a short time.

"As you probably know, I had planned to visit Santiago in the autumn of 1939 but after the World War broke out, and especially since the United States became a party to that war, I have been unable to leave Washington.

"May I renew [etc.]

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

RUBBER AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

[Released to the press October 16]

The Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company, and the Board of Economic Warfare announced on October 16 that an agree-

ment has been entered into with the Republic of Venezuela under the terms of which the Rubber Reserve Company will purchase all rubber produced in Venezuela which is not required for domestic use. The agreement is renewable from year to year until December 31, 1946.

The Far East

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

[Released to the press October 13]

The following telegram has been received by the President from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek:

"On the occasion of the thirty-first anniversary of the Republic of China the entire nation rejoiced that the United States has made a voluntary move to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China.¹ Furthermore, the ringing of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall to commemorate China's Liberty Day finds resounding echoes in every Chinese heart of good will and friendship for America. These tributes will do more to uphold the morale of our people in continuing resistance than anything else could possibly do. I personally am so deeply moved by this beautiful and touching gesture that I cannot find words adequate to express my feelings. As a boy the very words Liberty Bell and Independence Hall fired my imagination and made a profound and lasting impression in my mind. Throughout my struggle to secure national freedom for China I have continuously dreamed of the day when she would assume the full stature of an independent and democratic nation. Today this ideal has been realized. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for your superb and inspired leadership and moral courage in assisting China to gain equality among the United Nations. I assure

you that China shall not fail you in our joint task of securing freedom for all mankind."

The following telegram has been transmitted to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by the President of the United States:

"OCTOBER 16, 1942.

"I deeply appreciate your warm and generous message regarding the step which the Government of the United States has taken in reference to extraterritoriality. That step is one which this Government and I personally have long wished to take, and it is especially gratifying that it could be synchronized with so auspicious a day as China's national anniversary when your country celebrates the founding of the Republic and honors the principles of freedom. We greatly admire the telling blows for freedom which China has struck against the aggressor in Asia, and we are wholly confident that our two countries in association with our other comrades-in-arms will move forward together to complete victory.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

ELEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

The Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference, which was held at Rio de Janeiro from September 7 to 18, 1942 at the invitation of the Brazilian Government, was considered one of the most successful in this long series of important inter-American meetings. The Conference emphasized problems connected with the war situation and especially those related to continental defense.

Seventy-eight official delegates were present and all the 21 American republics were repre-

¹ BULLETIN of October 10, 1942, pp. 805, 808.

sented. A group of officials of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, headed by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Director of the Bureau and former Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, also attended. The Bureau is the permanent central organization of these Pan American Sanitary Conferences. Certain individuals affiliated with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Office of Vital Statistics, Bureau of the Census, were also present in their private capacities.

The United States delegation was as follows:

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, Public Health Service; *chairman of the delegation*
 Dr. E. L. Bishop,¹ Director of Health, Tennessee Valley Authority
 Surgeon Gilbert L. Dunahoo, Public Health Service, Chief of the Quarantine Office at the Port of Miami, Miami, Fla.
 Dr. George C. Dunham, Director, Health and Sanitation Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Brig. Gen., Medical Corps, United States Army
 Surgeon W. H. Sebrell, Jr., Public Health Service
 Capt. Charles S. Stephenson, Medical Corps, U.S.N., Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy
 Dr. Abel Wolman, School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Philip P. Williams, Third Secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; *secretary of the delegation*

The most important action taken by the Conference was the approval of resolution I concerning continental defense and public health. This resolution provides for surveys to conserve and develop resources of medical supplies, to ascertain the geographic distribution of communicable diseases, to collect current health and epidemiological data, to inventory available stocks of supplies essential to the maintenance of health in order to assure their equitable domestic utilization and to make all surpluses available for continental defense, and to ascertain the medical and sanitary requirements in order to determine the essential needs which must be met from external sources. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is charged with the

responsibility of appointing a Committee of Experts, which will be available to consult with each country in order to assist in organizing these surveys. The resolution further provides that in the event of an actual or threatened epidemic in any country other countries upon request will furnish under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau such assistance as may be possible; and, finally, the respective governments are urged to adopt extraordinary and precise methods to prevent the spreading of diseases through insect vectors and common carriers, utilizing the fullest cooperation between civil and military health authorities.

The Conference also took action to further the protection of public health on this continent in the interest of defense by adopting other resolutions dealing with military medical services, sanitary engineering, nutrition, milk, housing, standard national sanitary codes, the Pan American Highway, vital statistics, malaria, yellow fever, plague, exanthematic typhus fever, precautions against Chagas disease, influenza, tuberculosis, leprosy, and diarrhea and enteritis.

The Conference reelected Dr. Hugh S. Cumming as director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and decided that its next meeting should be held at Caracas, Venezuela, in 1946.

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF PERUVIAN ARTIST

[Released to the press October 12]

José Sabogal, one of the most notable artists of South America and Director of the National School of Fine Arts at Lima, Peru, will arrive in Washington October 13, and, at the invitation of the Department of State, will make a brief tour of art centers in the United States. His visit will include New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, and also Hollywood.

¹ Did not attend.

Treaty Information

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Rubber Agreement With Venezuela

An announcement regarding the signing of a rubber agreement between the United States of America and Venezuela appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "American Republics".

AGRICULTURE

Protocol Extending the Duration of the International Agreement Regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar of May 6, 1937

Brazil; Portugal

The American Ambassador at London transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated September 11, 1942 certified copies of the protocol signed at London on July 22, 1942 extending the duration of the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar, signed May 6, 1937. The protocol dated July 22, 1942 remained open for signature until August 31, 1942, and in addition to the original signatories was subsequently signed by representatives of the Governments of Brazil and Portugal.

The countries which have signed the protocol continuing the agreement of May 6, 1937 in force for two years from August 31, 1942 are the United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Commonwealth of the Philippines, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Union of

South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and United Kingdom.

The text of the protocol is printed in the BULLETIN of August 1, 1942, page 678.

Legislation

An Act To amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad. [H. R. 7152.] Approved October 9, 1942. Public Law 736, 77th Cong. 1 p.

Discharging more effectively the obligations of the United States under certain treaties by providing for domestic control of the production and distribution of the opium poppy and its products. (H. Rept. 2528, 77th Cong., on H. R. 7568.) 6 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Colombia—Signed May 29, 1942; effective May 29, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 250. Publication 1807. 12 pp. 5¢.

Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression: Preliminary Agreement Between the United States of America and Belgium—Signed at Washington June 16, 1942; effective June 16, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 254. Publication 1809. 3 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, Supplement 3, October 10, 1942, to Revision III of August 10, 1942. Publication 1816. 17 pp. Free.

Diplomatic List, October 1942. Publication 1818. II, 101 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.